

'Autonomy' envoy arrives in Israel

TEL AVIV (A.P.) — Richard Fairbanks, the new U.S. envoy to the Palestinian "autonomy" negotiations, arrived on an exploratory mission Wednesday during a spate of Palestinian unrest in the occupied West Bank. Mr. Fairbanks, a former assistant secretary of state for congressional relations, was to start a round of meetings Thursday and Friday with Israeli officials including Prime Minister Menachem Begin. He travels to Cairo Sunday to follow up the Reagan administration's attempt to revive the long-stalled Israel-Egypt-U.S. talks on Palestinian self-rule in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"



Volume 7, Number 1890

AMMAN, THURSDAY-FRIDAY FEBRUARY 18-19, 1982 — RABIA THANI 24-25, 1402

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

Iran says Iraqi jets bombed city

LONDON (R) — Iraqi aircraft bombed the western Iranian city of Esfahabad Wednesday, killing 20 people and wounding 30, Tehran Radio said. The radio, monitored by Reuters, quoted its reporter in the western province of Kermanshah as saying that the city's areas were hit by French-made Mirage fighters. It was the most serious Iraqi air attack on an Iranian city in recent months. Kermanshah province has been a focal point of Iraqi air and ground strikes since the Gulf war started 17 months ago.

Begin's deputy 'leaked secrets'

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R) — Israel's Labour Party Wednesday accused Deputy Prime Minister Simcha Ehrlich of having deliberately leaked alleged plans for an attack into South Lebanon to prevent the operation from taking place. Labour parliamentary manager Moshe Shalev told a stunned Knesset (parliament) that Mr. Ehrlich informed journalists of the project and "...then bragged that by leaking the plan he had prevented it from being carried out." Mr. Ehrlich flatly denied the accusation and called it "a base slander." But Ronnie Milo, parliamentary manager of the Herut faction of the ruling Likud coalition, called for an inquiry and said that if the charge were correct Mr. Ehrlich must resign immediately.

Yugoslavia asks conference to drop Polish issue

MADRID (A.P.) — Yugoslavia called Wednesday for the West to drop "the subject of the Polish crisis" because the issue was threatening the European security conference. "The debate on one crisis should not in our opinion bring the Madrid meeting into a stalemate and put in doubt the future of the European security conference process itself," chief Yugoslav delegate Ignace Golob told the 35-nation conference. The Yugoslav approach appeared to be the first from the neutral and non-aligned conference members to try to save the 17-month-old stalemate meeting since it reconvened after a six-week Christmas recess on Feb. 9.

Agha Shahi denies differences with Zia

ISLAMABAD (R) — Pakistan's Foreign Minister Agha Shahi offered Wednesday to show journalists his medical reports to prove that his resignation, announced Tuesday, was genuinely on health grounds. He told a news conference here that foreign press reports that he had had differences with President Mohammad Zia ul-Haq were "out and out tendentious and not well motivated." Mr. Shahi said he would hand over his post shortly to Mr. Sahibzada Yaqub Ali Khan, currently ambassador to France, after winding up what he called some loose ends.

Sweden criticizes U.S. policies in El Salvador

STOCKHOLM (R) — Swedish Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten said Wednesday it was short-sighted and unworthy of the United States to support the ruling government of El Salvador. Mr. Ullsten said the U.S. should use its influence to persuade the El Salvador government to initiate negotiations along the lines of a United Nations General Assembly resolution calling on the parties in the El Salvador conflict to negotiate. Sweden was a co-sponsor of the resolution. Mr. Ullsten said he did not share the U.S. view that the crisis in Central America was due to communist subversion from outside.

Ethiopia attacks Eritrean guerrillas

KHARTOUM (R) — Ethiopia launched a major offensive against Eritrean guerrillas in an attempt to flush out the rebels from their northern mountain stronghold, a guerrilla spokesman said Wednesday. The spokesman for the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF) said the Ethiopians, using helicopter gunships, fighter bombers and heavy artillery, launched the attack Tuesday after massing 12 divisions in the strategic Red Sea province.

Arab World attacks Reagan declaration

By Khader Nassar
Reuters

AMMAN — Jordanian and Palestinian officials and newspapers around the Arab World reacted sharply Wednesday to a declaration by the United States that it was determined to maintain Israel's military superiority in the Middle East.

President Reagan made the statement Tuesday after an uproar in Israel over indications from Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger that the United States might consider the sale of advanced missiles and aircraft to Jordan.

Jordanian newspapers quoted Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasbi as saying: "When similar deals in the past were blocked by the American Congress and the Israeli lobby, Jordan contracted to buy weapons from others."

In Beirut, a spokesman for the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) said: "In spite of (Israeli Prime Minister Menachem) Begin's insistence on military sup-

riority, the Palestinian people will continue its just struggle and resist occupation."

In Saudi Arabia, the newspaper Al Yom said it regretted President Reagan's declaration and commented: "The Zionist entity makes Washington's decisions, or at least puts them in their final form."

In the United Arab Emirates, the semi-official daily Al Itihad said it was surprising President Reagan should respond so swiftly to Israel's request for assurances "while we Arabs make hundreds of appeals to Reagan only to find deaf ears and closed doors."

In Syria, newspapers reported Mr. Reagan's statement on their front pages but made no editorial comment.

The Lebanese paper Al Bayraq said: "U.S. experts know better than anyone that Jordan getting F-16 planes would not affect the military balance in favour of the Eastern (Arab) Front against Israel, but just make Jordan more able to defend its skies."

Arms to Jordan focus of Reagan-Arens talks

TEL AVIV (A.P.) — Israel's new ambassador to the United States, Moshe Arens, told Israeli army radio Wednesday that he discussed Israel's concern over a possible U.S. sale to Jordan during his first meeting with President Ronald Reagan.

Mr. Arens, who presented his credentials to the president on Tuesday, told the radio, "the focus of our talks was not formalities," but dealt with issues of immediate concern to Israel.

Mr. Arens said that his first conversation with Mr. Reagan "was all in all a good meeting." A letter from President Reagan to Prime Minister Menachem Begin assuring Israel that the U.S. remains committed to maintaining Israel's military edge over the Arabs was greeted with caution here.

Israel army radio quoted sources close to the premier as saying it was still too early to estimate what the Reagan administration was likely to do over the proposed sale, first mentioned by U.S. Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger during a recent visit to Jordan.

The radio quoted government

sources as estimating that the United States would keep a low profile over the possible sale of F-16 fighter planes and mobile Hawk anti-aircraft missiles until after Israel completes its withdrawal from the Sinai April 25.

The conservative Ma'ariv daily said in an editorial that although Mr. Reagan had tried to ease tension with Israel over the sale by writing to Mr. Begin, "as long as the United States plans to capture the hearts of the Jordanians at the expense of Israel, there is no room for relaxation."

Ma'ariv said that Mr. Reagan's attempt to defuse Israeli concern over the potential sale was a familiar technique. "Every change in the position of the United States that has raised deep concern in Israel has been accompanied by soft tones. And it always turned out afterwards that once Israel calmed down, Washington did what it had planned on from the beginning," the daily editorialised.

On Monday, the Israeli parliament passed by 88-3 a resolution expressing its "deep concern" over the potential U.S. sale.



His Majesty King Hussein receives at Al Hummar Palace Wednesday U.S. Senator John Glenn (far left). Attending the audience, from right to left, are Minister of Information

Adnan Abu Odeh, U.S. Ambassador Richard Viets, Court Minister Amer Khammash and Prime Minister Mudar Badran (Petra photo)

King confers with Sen. Glenn

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein conferred at Al Hummar Palace Wednesday with visiting U.S. Senator John Glenn.

The meeting was attended by Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Chief of the Royal Court Ahmad Al Lawzi, Court Minister Amer Khammash, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid, Commander-in-Chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces Lt. Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, Information Minister Adnan Abu Odeh and U.S. Ambassador to Jordan Ric-

hard Viets.

Sen. Glenn, a Democrat from Ohio, is on a nine-state familiarisation tour of the Middle East region.

He had earlier met with Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs and Acting Foreign Minister Hassan Ibrahim for an exchange of views of the Middle East issue.

The minister presented Jordan's views on the issue and the basic principles for achieving a just and comprehensive peace in the re-

gion, the Jordan News Agency, Petra said.

According to the agency, Mr. Ibrahim also talked about Israel's illegal practices in the occupied Arab territories and its establishment of settlements on confiscated Arab land. The meeting with Mr. Ibrahim, it said, was attended by Mr. Viets.

Sen. Glenn and his delegation arrived in Amman on Wednesday morning and are expected to leave for home on Thursday.

Syrian army maintains siege on Hama

DAMASCUS (A.P.) — Small-scale fighting was reported in the city of Hama Wednesday as Syrian troops maintained a siege of the Muslim Brotherhood stronghold for the 16th consecutive day, according to informed sources here.

The Syrian sources, who declined to be identified, said Syrian forces around Hama, 175 kilometres north of Damascus, were largely successful in their crackdown on the outlawed Muslim Brotherhood after 15 days of fierce shelling and street fighting.

The sources said the Syrian troops were now in the process of purging rebel fundamentalists, opposed to the ruling Baathist regime of President Hafez Al Assad from remaining hideouts in one

sector of the city and that the violence which marked the earlier days of the government crackdown had receded and was now reduced to sporadic gunfire and limited hand-to-hand combat.

In London, former Algerian President Ahmed Ben Bella, chairman of the International Islamic Commission on Human Rights who helped form the watch-dog group after being released from 16 years in prison last year, appealed in a letter to the Syrian president for a halt to all repressive measures in Syria.

The Qatar newspaper Al Arab quoted Lebanese sources as saying the Syrian informed Lebanese leaders that the Assad government had no plans to withdraw

its peacekeeping forces from Lebanon because of unrest in Hama. Reports broadcast by anti-Syrian Falangist radios claimed some Syrian units had been withdrawn and sent to Hama because of the fighting.

Some 22,000 Syrian soldiers have been in Lebanon since November 1976 and have a mandate from the Arab League to police a civil war armistice between rightists and leftists in Lebanon.

Diplomatic sources said the intensity of the fighting and shelling in Hama had reduced certain buildings in the city of 250,000 to rubble. Travellers spoke of a shortage of water, electricity, food and medication as Syrian troops

Kuwait, Qatar conclude talks

DOHA (R) — The emir of Qatar, Sheikh Khalifa bin Hamad Al Thani, returned home Wednesday from a three-day visit to Kuwait during which the two Gulf states called for a joint Arab strategy to confront Israel. A joint communiqué said the emir had agreed with Kuwait's Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah "on the urgent need for a serious and swift action to consolidate Arab solidarity."

Israel levies heavy taxes on Jerusalem merchants

AMMAN (Petra) — The Israeli customs authorities are launching a large-scale campaign in occupied Jerusalem to force Arab merchants and shopkeepers to pay excessive taxes on their incomes, according to the Jerusalem-based Arabic daily Al Ouds.

The paper said the heavy taxes imposed on Arab merchants and shopkeepers are sure to affect the consumers. These taxes are transforming these merchants into slaves barely benefiting from their toil because they have to pay the bulk of their profits to the tax collectors, the paper said.

According to the paper, the business in Jerusalem is now suffering from stagnation, inflation and high prices, in addition to insecurity and instability. The paper attributed the stagnation and high cost of living to the Israeli policy of linking Israel's economy with that of the occupied Arab territories. Rises in the price of fuel and basic commodities are making life miserable and unbearable for large sectors of the Arab population, while the Israelis themselves remain unaffected, since their government subsidises these rises for them, the paper added.

Corsicans bomb Paris

PARIS (A.P.) — Corsican nationalists early Wednesday claimed they planted 19 bombs which exploded during the night in Paris and Versailles, causing minor damage but no injuries, and three other which failed to explode.

The claim was made to the French news agency in the name of the Corsican National Liberation Front (FLNC), a tiny clandestine organisation which is more radical than existing legal autonomy movements.

The FLNC demands the end of "colonisation" of the island by mainland France.

In attacks it claimed last Sunday night in Corsica, one French foreign legion soldier was murdered and two other soldiers wounded, while 23 bombs were set off.

The organisation had declared a "truce" after the election of Socialist President Francois Mitterrand last May, awaiting socialist policy developments towards the island.

It called the new round of attacks did not break the truce but were a "warning" it was not happy with the policy as presented so far. The government is pushing thr-

ough a measure of regional self-government for Corsica which falls far short of the FLNC demands.

The FLNC has set several hundred bombs in Corsica and mainland France since it was created in 1976, on occasions laying as many as 80 in Corsica and 20 in Paris in one night.

Police said the bombs set on the night of Tuesday to Wednesday in the Paris region were of low power and had apparently been timed carefully to avoid causing injuries—a signature of the FLNC.

All its past bombings have been set in this way and only one case of a minor injury to a passer-by has been recorded.

The killing of the legionnaire in Corsica represented a major new escalation of violence by the group, and was disavowed by one branch of the movement in a communiqué issued on the island Wednesday.

The targets for the latest round of bombs included outside nine bank branches, telephone exchanges, a military building, post office and a shop. Damage was confined to broken windows.

Mugabe sacks Zimbabwe ministers

SALISBURY (R) — Prime Minister Robert Mugabe Wednesday announced he had sacked veteran nationalist Joshua Nkomo and two of his ZAPU Party ministers from the cabinet, effectively ending the coalition of national unity which had ruled Zimbabwe since independence almost two years ago. Mr. Mugabe told a news conference that Mr. Nkomo, a minister without portfolio, had stockpiled weapons at strategic locations around the country in preparation for a coup. The other dismissed ministers were Transport Minister Josiah Chinamano, the deputy leader of ZAPU, and Natural Resources Minister Joseph Msika. Deputy Mines Minister Jini Mtshu was also fired. Earlier story on page 8.

Weinberger's tour heralds shift in U.S. views of Mideast threats

By George C. Wilson
Washington Post

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration is redirecting its military efforts in the Middle East: in the belief that internal subversion is more of a threat to friendly countries, and their oil, than Soviet attack, U.S. officials say.

Officials said this policy shift underpinned a 10-day visit by Defence Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger to Saudi Arabia, Oman and Jordan which ended last week.

In talks with Arab leaders, Mr. Weinberger was said to have gone beyond decrying the Soviet threat in listing seaports and airfields that the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force would like to use during an emergency.

He also talked about what must be done to keep moderate governments in the Gulf region from being toppled by Muslim extremists, some of them homegrown

and some sent in from outside.

Many problems

Defence officials said this new agenda was forced upon the Reagan administration by a series of events during the past year, including the brief occupation of Chad by Libyan troops; the tripartite act signed by Libya, South Yemen and Ethiopia; the threat of the disintegration of the Somalia government; the assassination of President Anwar Sadat of Egypt by radicals within his own army, and the abortive coup attempt against the pro-Western government of Bahrain by Muslim extremists.

"All of this made a direct Soviet attack look like the least likely threat," said a Defence Department official in confirming that U.S. military efforts were being redirected in hopes of countering subversion of moderate governments in the Gulf, Middle East and Africa.

Although the Rapid Dep-

loyment Force will keep polishing contingency plans for combating Soviet thrusts against Gulf oil fields, Pentagon leaders were said to be preparing to work even more intensively to shore up friendly governments in the Indian Ocean theatre with direct aid.

Although the United States was asked to help by supplying modern weapons to needy states in the

News analysis

Indian Ocean regions, the Arab leaders Mr. Weinberger conferred with were said to have stressed that the need was much more than hardware.

They said economic assistance, not just weapons, was needed. In this connection, Mr. Weinberger and officials of Saudi Arabia said in a press conference that they would continue to give economic assistance to countries in the Gulf to help keep it stable.

In the Omani capital of Muscat, Defence officials said, Sultan Qaboos Ibn Sa'id discussed the threats posed to nations in the regions. One such threat to Oman itself, the Sultan reportedly told Mr. Weinberger, was South Yemen.

The Sultan reportedly said he would like to have more modern weapons, but did not submit a specific shopping list and instead focused on threats from radicals in his Gulf area.

In talking about the threat from extremist groups, King Hussein and his aides were said to have focused on Iran and to have said it would be in the U.S. interest to open up a dialogue with Iraq. Although Mr. Weinberger said publicly that the administration would not take sides in the Iranian-Iraqi war, he did not rule out discussions with Baghdad.

Baghdad talks

A U.S. official travelling with Mr. Weinberger broadly hinted that the Jordanians had emp-

baised that Baghdad would welcome some kind of overture from Washington that would enable the two governments to open discussions, perhaps privately with no public announcement either before or after.

Mr. Weinberger seemed unhindered by the angry reaction of Israel to reports that the United States might be willing to sell Jordan anti-aircraft missiles and F-16 fighters.

"We need as many friends in the Middle East as we can get, not just Israel," he has said.

There was no suggestion during Mr. Weinberger's tour that he was going further than President Reagan desired in talking frankly and openly with Arab leaders.

It appeared that he succeeded in opening an intensive dialogue with Arab leaders as the administration sought to carry out its decision to redirect military efforts to conform to a new sense of priorities about the threats to Gulf oil.

NATIONAL

New relationship between developed and developing countries

Jordan 'ably' absorbs EEC aid, uses it 'wisely' in development

By Dina Matar

Special to the Jordan Times

A WIDE RANGING co-operation agreement between Jordan and the Commission of the European Economic Community (EEC), has been in operation since 1977. Although the overall agreement is without time limit, certain aspects are renewed every five years. The general expression of co-operation and general trade concessions which the community grants to Jordan for Jordanian exports, continue from year to year, but the section dealing with technical assistance and financial aid, is renewed in a five-year cycle.

In the period 1977-1981 an aid package totalling 40 million ECU (about \$50 million) has been implemented. The commission uses a currency unit called an European Currency Unit (ECU), the value of which is dependent on the weighted value of the currencies of EEC member states at any time. The initial aid agreement is now being reviewed with a further allocation of 63 million ECU to Jordan, covering the next five years. Discussions will take place shortly with the National Planning Council (NPC) on the nature of the projects which will be supported under the coming programme.

According to EEC Delegate in Jordan Thomas O'Sullivan, the commission is anxious to promote a wide range of co-operation, entered into in a sense of partnership between institutions Jordanian and those of EEC member states. The actions, of course, are not only in the fields of trade and commerce, which are important to both parties, but also cover the fostering of deeper cultural relations and the development of links between institutions involved in education and technology.

The expressions of cooperation embodied in the agreements reflect a long-standing and deep-rooted relationship which has been developed between Jordan and the European countries throughout the history of the Kingdom.

In a similar way, the commission has entered into agreements with the other Arab countries of the Mediterranean region. These countries are the nearest neighbours of the community to the south and, of course, share the Mediterranean Basin with many member states. Each agreement reflects the long standing relationships with the community and its member states, which each country has, and are designed to foster a greater degree of interaction through the traditional cultural and trade relationships.

The agreement with Jordan expresses a sense of partnership and a recognition of mutual advantage to both parties in the development of closer relationships.

Within the general framework of the agreement, the community offers Jordan virtual free access to the European market for products which originate in this country. This access provides an advantage for Jordanian products which will be the output of new industries starting up within the country at the present time. Provision is also included for making technical and trade information available to Jordanian enterprises to enable them to progress rapidly in the first years of industrialisation.

Mr. O'Sullivan pointed out that under the first aid cycle practically all available funds had been committed to projects in diverse sectors of the economy of Jordan. For instance, loans from the European Investment Bank had been mainly devoted to the industrial sector, enabling new enterprises to be funded. In particular, a loan had been made for the construction of the Sahab Industrial Estate which was now well advanced as a project. A line of credit had been made available to the Industrial Development Bank for on-lending to small scale industrial enterprises and for tourism projects. A loan had also been given for extension of the electricity network in the Amman area, which would also be of benefit for industrial development. These loans had been made available at specially subsidised interest rates.

Mr. O'Sullivan said that for

luded for fostering links between the university in Jordan and other comparable universities in Europe.

'This mutual interdependence forges a new relationship and gives each of the partners its own authority, not only in trade and commerce, but also in the general forum of world politics.'

In a similar way, Yarmouk University is benefiting under the EEC programme, said Mr. O'Sullivan. "We are providing 2.5 million ECU to the university in order that additional equipment, much needed by the Faculty of Science, can be provided. There is also an allowance for technical assistance to the faculty to assist it in its first years of development."

By making available funds for the development of relationships between Jordanian universities and their European counterparts, it is hoped that long standing inter-university relationships will result, which will be of benefit to both parties.

It is also quite important that the programme to develop technical and craftsman skills within the country should receive support from the programme, said Mr. O'Sullivan. Two secondary industrial schools for the Ministry

were given great priority in the commission's considerations. He added that the agreement is "dynamic" in the sense that it is capable of continuous improvement based on the principles of interdependence, equality and joint management.

It is interesting to note that the cooperation agreement with Jordan is one of an extremely large number of agreements which are set within particular conventions tailor-made to suit the needs of particular parts of the world. Such overall conventions set out the principles of a new relationship between developed and developing countries. By far the largest such convention is the Lome Convention under which the community has a particular relationship with African, Caribbean and Pacific countries. The present convention, Lome II, was signed last year and is an example of the way in which programmes of cooperation with individual countries are set within an overall framework. Provision is made for the needs of each particular country by the development of a country programme. Provision also is made to cater for the state of development of each country, the structure of its economy and allowance for special or emergency situations. These relations are reflected in a contractual form which enables the countries to plan for the development process over a large number of years.

Special schemes have been evolved to take care of situations where countries' economies are dependent on single commodities, such as coffee, cocoa and so on, where variations in the world market price would have a disastrous effect on the overall economy. Under this system, called STABEX, a fund is made available to cover loss of revenue in bad years, these funds being repaid subsequently in years where better market conditions exist. Such a scheme was unique in the relationship between developed and developing countries and is a practical demonstration of the wish of the community to establish a new and more equitable relationship with the countries which are now developing their own resources and facilities.

The community's concern with the development of Third World countries, stems from its commitment to increase a sense of partnership. "These developing countries represent an important and lucrative market for the member states of the EEC, and in turn, the community's market is made accessible, and, therefore, becoming increasingly important to the developing countries," Mr. O'Sullivan said.

This mutual interdependence forges a new relationship and commerce, but also in the general forum of world politics. Dialogue with the Arab World was initially established through the Euro-Arab Dialogue, which set out to develop an overall relationship between the Arab League countries and those of the European Community. The policies and programmes of the dialogue are at present again being reviewed to take into account the priority needs of each of the partners.

The community had also begun a series of discussions with the Arab Gulf countries, exploring the development of conventions

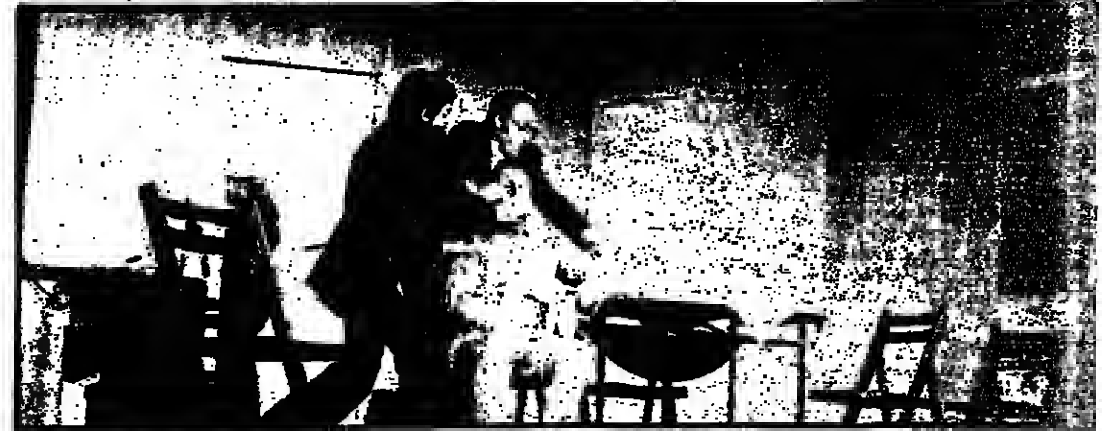
covering the interests of both parties. "There is no doubt," said Mr. O'Sullivan, that the progress made with the cooperation programme in the last two years, "demonstrates Jordan's ability to absorb the aid available and to use it wisely in developing its own economy and its relationship with the member states of the community. There is no reason why even greater progress cannot be made in the next two years, taking into account the experience already obtained."

Defence order bans irrigation with waste

AMMAN (J.T.) — The military governor has issued a defence order aimed at preventing the cultivation of land watered with contaminated waste water, Al Ra'i newspaper reported on Wednesday.

It said the order stipulated that the minister of health shall decide which artesian wells, natural springs or other water sources are contaminated, and that the Zarqa River area, from the 'Ain Ghazal treatment station to the Zarqa bridge on the Jerash road, is considered an area watered with contaminated waste water. Lands irrigated with water from the river must be planted only with animal fodder or forest trees, the paper said. The minister of agriculture shall also decide what types of fruit trees may be planted in areas watered from uncontaminated wells, it added.

The defence order stressed, according to Al Ra'i, that those who violate these instructions shall be tried by the military court.



Nicholas James as nephew Jonathan, and John Alford as Dr. Einstein, attack Fizz Waters as Mortimer.

Brewster during the dress rehearsal of Arsenic and Old Lace

Curtain rises on Players' first production of 1982

By Meg Abu Hamdan

Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — After an arduous preparatory period leading up to a successful dress rehearsal Tuesday evening, the Amman Players hit the boards Wednesday with their production of the comedy/thriller, *Arsenic and Old Lace*. Written by Joseph Kesselring, the play—despite its rather horrific central plot of murder and intrigue—is enormously funny, being as full of witticisms, double entendres and neat one-liners as anyone could wish.

It all revolves around two elderly Victorian-era sisters—Martha and Abby Brewster—who are respected members of and well-known figures in their Brooklyn, New York community on account of their untiring charitable works. Their rather incredible brand of philanthropy, carried out in all innocence, not only provides much of the play's humour but reveals a streak of family madness that also affects two out of their three nephews. In one it manifests itself harmlessly as delusions of grandeur. In the other—Jonathan—it is slightly more menacing. After a long absence from home this psychopathic killer and his accomplice, the sinister Dr. Einstein, return and force their company on

the apparently meek old ladies. But Jonathan's character analysis of his mild-mannered aunts is rapidly proven wrong, when what he finds in their cellar shocks even this hardened criminal.

The play, like all the Amman Players' previous productions but one, is directed by the indefatigable theatre veteran Mrs. Kitty Ephgrave, who founded the group back in 1976. After the success of their first production in February 1978 of William Brown's *Girl in the Freudian Slip*, the group have gone on to perform at least two plays a year ever since.

The aim of this international group of theatre enthusiasts and amateur actors is to establish and encourage English-language theatre in Jordan, "with the added aim of giving the proceeds to a

local charity," said this year's stage manager, Miss Pat Pengilly. *Arsenic and Old Lace* will benefit the Pontifical Mission to Palestine.

In a country where people are often moving on, the group's membership, except for a small nucleus, is never very stable. This year however their number was swollen by an influx of new members, and this was one of the reasons *Arsenic and Old Lace* was chosen to be the group's first production of 1982.

"The play has a large cast of 14," Mrs. Ephgrave said, "which includes a number of small parts. These provide ideal opportunities for the newcomers to act and gain experience."

The play runs until Saturday, Feb. 20.

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	Jordan's trade with the EEC			
	Export to the EEC		Imports from the EEC	
	000 ECU	Index	000 ECU	Index
1978	15,233	100	387,419	100
1979	17,992	118.1	531,052	137.1
1980	23,125	151.8	686,959	177.3

other projects money had made available as an outright grant and most of this money had gone to the important sector of education and training. This covered a wide range of levels of education from trade training to university level.

The biggest single project being undertaken was the provision of 6.68 million ECU which was allocated to the new Faculty of Engineering and Technology, at the University of Jordan. Mr. O'Sullivan said that, taking into account the investment already made by the country in the buildings for the faculty and the provision of a comprehensive range of equipment and technical assistance, within a few years the faculty would be one of the best engineering schools in the Arab World. It is important that under the programme, provision is made

of Education are being provided with full equipment for workshops, classrooms and general education areas, as well as technical assistance in the initial years of establishing the schools. These schools are to be built at Mafraq and Madaba. The Vocational Training Corporation has two centres planned for Amman and Zarqa and the community is, again, providing all the equipment required for these schools, as well as assistance in the implementation phase.

The development of technical services within the country to assist new industries in setting up is a major task of the Royal Science Society. The commission has provided almost a million ECU to pay for specialised equipment and to provide technical services such as experts and scholarship facilities for the society in its work.

A special fund has been set up to enable Jordanian students to attend special courses at various levels in Europe, and at the present time there are some 30 Jordanians benefiting under this programme.

The development and the implementation of these projects has practically all taken place since the EEC office was established in Jordan in 1980. "It has been possible to establish good working relationships with Jordanian institutions at an early stage and this has enabled the rapid progress which has taken place in the last two years to be accomplished. It is very heartening for the delegation staff to work in an environment where such progress can be made and where every opportunity for improvement is willingly grasped by the Jordanian side. We really look forward to seeing how quick the next phase of the aid programme progresses in 1982," Mr. O'Sullivan said.

He pointed out that because the agreement is for an unlimited period, there is a stable contractual framework for making long-term planning decisions. He explained that projects which resulted in far

Arab League trade with the EEC (1980)		
in 000 ECU		
Country	Exports to the EEC	Imports from the EEC
Egypt	1,745,979	3,105,382
Iraq	7,908,791	3,816,074
Lebanon	43,985	1,032,286
Saudi Arabia	24,520,191	7,282,557
Syria	930,155	1,244,897
Jordan	23,125	686,959
North Yemen	6,631	339,736
Libya	6,373,227	4,145,914
Sudan	166,124	473,242
Morocco	1,168,766	1,478,845
Tunisia	1,098,031	1,541,312
Kuwait	4,035,991	1,473,805
Algeria	4,026,938	4,710,301
South Yemen	76,164	143,428
Bahrain	57,089	322,911
Qatar	1,474,652	392,070
United Arab Emirates	4,374,681	2,078,955
Oman	351,580	393,838
Mauritania	142,772	130,150
Somalia	19,157	209,719
Djibouti	6,484	72,946
Total	58,550,513	35,875,326

EEC trade with the Arab League member states in million ECU										
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Exports	3707.6	4341.8	3648.8	10481.3	15285.8	18949.4	23514.0	24869.5	29228.9	35082.0
Imports	9313.0	9383.9	12000.5	29228.9	23064.8	31703.4	32682.7	28335.6	40600.0	58528.7
Trade balance	-5605.4	-5042.1	-8351.7	-18747.6	-8779.0	-12754.0	-9168.3	-4666.1	-11371.1	-23521.2
Index										
Exports	110	128	167	340	481	561	696	736	864	1036
Imports	118	119	152	389	317	401	413	373	513	739
Exports/Imports %	39.8	46.3	47.0	35.9	60.8	59.8	71.9	84.2	72.0	59.8

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Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

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University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan

Telephones: 67171-2-3-4

Tlx. 21497 Al Rai JO, Cables: JORTIMES, Amman, Jordan

The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays. Advertising and subscription rates are available from the Jordan Times advertising department.

Board of Directors:
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Amazin'!

THE LETTER sent by United States President Ronald Reagan to Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin two days ago is a document that should be included in the Great Hall of the Ripley's Believe It or Not Museum. It is, all in all, a rather astounding piece of work. Mr. Reagan assures Mr. Begin that the United States is "determined to see that Israel's qualitative technological edge is maintained," and later on in the same letter says that "Israel remains America's friend and ally. However, I believe it is in the interest of both our countries for the United States to enhance its influence with other states in the region." As the famous American baseball manager Casey Stengel would have said, if he were alive today: Amazin'!

The underlying contradiction in the American desire to keep Israel as the strongest Asian power since Genghis Khan while also improving ties with Arab states is, in the end, incompatible, intellectually untenable and beyond the comprehension of those of us who have been, and would like to remain, friends and partners of the United States in our common quest for a life of peace, dignity and prosperity for all our people. But how can even we so-called "moderates" remain unoffended and unastounded in the face of such basic contradictions as have been so clearly spelled out in Mr. Reagan's letter to Mr. Begin?

If the American people are willing to be abused by this sort of nonsense, the people of Jordan and the Arab World are not. The problem at hand is not Jordan's arms or Israel's security. The problem is a woefully contradictory American policy in the Middle East that cannot limp along much further on its present false basis. If American policymakers do not understand this fact, Arab policymakers do.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

U.S. scrapes and grovels to Israel

AL RA'I: The U.S. administration, including President Reagan, has hastened to reassure Israel that the United States has no intention of supplying Jordan with advanced weapons and that Washington is very careful to see that Israel is always the strongest in quality and quantity.

Washington wants to reassure Israel that traditional U.S. policies in the region will continue. This confirmation is the result of the Israeli fury which has accompanied news reports on the possibility that the United States might supply Jordan with mobile missiles and F-16 fighters.

Whether the U.S. statements constitute a retraction by the United States to negotiate such a deal and whether they have been made to deny what has been rumoured about such a deal, the result remains the same: Jordan will remain determined to secure the safety of its land and airspace by all possible means. It is needless to say that this commitment is a firm national and pan-Arab duty which rests solely on Jordan's decision. U.S.-Israeli relations will never influence Jordan's decision to carry out its sacred duties towards its land and airspace and those of the Arab Nation. The execution of these duties is an integral part of Jordan's sovereignty and national and pan-Arab commitment.

The Israeli military supremacy has always been behind Israel's bellicosity in the region and this means that tension and instability will continue to prevail. The U.S. commitment to keep up this Israeli supremacy must be met by an Arab commitment to build Arab strength by all possible means in order to effect a strategic balance capable of deterring the Israeli aggressors.

Is the U.S. really independent?

AL DUSTOUR: The United States has declared that it has not changed its policy towards Israel and that it has no plans to sell sophisticated weapons to Jordan. U.S. President Ronald Reagan has stressed his country's determination to defend Israel's security. He has also stressed that U.S. promises to Israel are a basic principle of the U.S. policy in the Middle East.

This response to the Israeli noise has been expected since the beginning. We have grown accustomed to see the United States step back a mile after every time it steps one inch towards the Arabs because of Zionist pressure and influence that controls the successive U.S. administrations. We have seen Washington abandoning the U.S.-Soviet declaration on the Middle East and former President Carter retracting his statement on a homeland for the Palestinians. We have seen a great many examples.

We are now witnessing a humiliating U.S. retraction in the face of the Israeli campaign and Menachem Begin's threats. Washington hastened to stress its commitment and determination to protect Israel's security pledging to keep its promise guaranteeing the quality and quantity of Israel's military supremacy. This issue has turned into a test of 'strength' between Washington and Tel Aviv because Jordan, as the U.S. Defence Secretary admitted, has not asked to buy U.S. weapons. Washington has flunked the test.

What has happened should teach the Arabs a lesson. The Arabs have to reassess their stand and their dealings with the United States in light of the result of the clash between Washington and Tel Aviv. The United States is always ready to succumb to Israel at the expense of its own interests and even if it jeopardises world peace and security.

RED & BLACK

To have a greasy dream

By Jawad Ahmad

When I cannot concentrate on the real problems I face in my daily life, I drift to the world of fantasy. So, I rested my head on the pillow to dream.

That night I turned on the radio to help send me to sleep and while dozing off I heard the announcer interrupt a nice song and state that he has just received the news that Jordan is now blessed with oil. A well has been discovered near the town of "Ahmar", and Jordan will be able to produce three million barrels a day.

Not waiting to check the authenticity of the news, I let my imagination run wild:

Jordan became a member of OPEC. The Jordanian Minister of Oil and Electricity takes his private plane to attend the ministerial OPEC meeting in Vienna. Despite minor differences, the conference agrees that the new price of oil should remain affixed at \$34/barrel.

I began to count money using approximations. Thirty four multiplied by three million is equal to roughly \$100 million which is roughly JD 30 million which means about JD 11 billion a year. This final figure constitutes Jordan's annual oil proceeds. However, I must subtract from this figure Arab aid which will stop, and I must add \$500 million which are equal to Jordan's oil import bill, subtract about JD one billion in donations granted by Jordan to other Arab and Third World countries. No matter how we count, the net proceeds will not be less than JD 10 billion a year.

The cabinet should meet tomorrow in order to review the annual budget before it is submitted to the National Consultative Council. Moreover, the National Development Board should introduce major changes in the current 5-year development plan. To spend only JD 3.3

billion in four years would certainly sound ridiculous.

The minister of transportation suggests that we should cancel the Public Transportation Corporation. No one would want to take buses any more. The Minister of Supply says that the civil service consumer corporation would close very soon because nobody wants to buy from it anymore.

The director of Amman financial market has almost gone crazy at the rise in the prices of shares. The minister of Social Development proposes that there are certain families who earn less than JD 10,000 a year and they must be aided.

The Minister of Labour complains that nobody wants to remain a labourer. We have become a country of businessmen and thus we must import 0.5 million people from abroad.

Poor Alla people are not able to comply with the heavy demand for seats on the planes. The new airport is too small and we must build a new one.

Arab oil countries are seeking the help of Jordan to convince Jordanians working abroad to stay there. They have trebled their salaries and offered them citizenship but they insist on returning to Jordan.

The American Senate votes 60 to 40 in favour of selling Jordan advanced war machinery. The list of dignitaries from other countries wishing to visit Jordan is endless. Israel threatens to attack Jordan's oil fields, but the world at large stands in defiance.

I woke up to see that the radio was crackling. The kids are still asleep. The rain is pouring outside. So we have not struck oil but, thank God for the rain.



Europe alarmed by Reagan

By Sidney Weiland

LONDON — Western Leaders have arranged to meet during five days in June to grapple with a long list of problems troubling the United States and its European allies.

President Reagan will be making his first trip to Europe after 16 months in the White House, and several key players in Western diplomacy will be engaging in large-scale summitry for the first time.

"There will certainly be no shortage of problems to talk about," a senior official of the 15-nation NATO alliance says.

The Reagan presidency has been plagued by what both U.S. and European diplomats describe as a rising tide of "misperception" across the Atlantic — over America's nuclear strategy, Poland, arms negotiations, trading rivalry and high U.S. interest rates.

West European officials report widespread satisfaction in allied capitals that Mr. Reagan has decided to stay on in Europe for a NATO meeting after attending a Western economic summit at Versailles, near Paris.

The economic summit from June 4-6 is an annual fixture on the Western calendar and brings together top leaders from the West's seven most powerful industrial nations: the U.S., Britain, Canada, France, West Germany, Italy and Japan.

Unusually, six of the government chiefs — all except Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki — will move almost automatically into a full-scale NATO summit.

The only break between the two meetings will involve a one-day trip to Rome by Mr. Reagan to meet Pope John Paul.

U.S. and European officials are reluctant to say who took the initiative in suggesting an infrequent NATO summit — likely to be held at alliance headquarters in Brussels — to take advantage of the president's stay in Europe.

All they will say is that all 15 NATO governments thought it was "extremely useful" to meet. By June, there may be 16 NATO nations if arrangements for Spanish entry are completed in time.

Diplomats believe much of the subject matter at both the eco-

nomics and NATO summits will merge, giving the leaders an unusually long period together to debate Atlantic concerns.

Although no clear agenda headings have emerged so far, the first NATO summit for four years could involve a deep rethinking of alliance strategy and goals.

The White House says Mr. Reagan regards the two-day NATO meeting "as an opportunity for the North Atlantic Alliance to shape its response to this decade's challenges."

Mr. Reagan, French President Francois Mitterrand and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher will be attending a NATO summit for the first time, as will the prime ministers of Belgium, Greece, Italy and several other countries.

If any single issue sparked interest in calling the meeting, Western officials say it was probably the uneven and hesitant response of NATO's European members following the imposition of military rule in Poland nearly two months ago.

Although Western leaders hope martial law in Poland will have been lifted by June, they expect the Polish crisis and Western reaction to it will still be key issues for discussion.

Officials believe Mr. Reagan and West European leaders have much to gain from a thorough airing of problems that have caused almost constant strain in the alliance during the past year.

Apart from Poland, they include:

European concern over hard-line U.S. attitudes to the Soviet Union.

European worries over the U.S. commitment to arms control.

Widely varying assessments of the communist role in Central America.

The Polish crisis touched raw nerves on both sides of the Atlantic only a few months after a budding row over disarmament was side-stepped when Mr. Reagan agreed to open negotiations with Moscow over European-based nuclear missiles.

The Reagan administration has failed in a year-long effort to get Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Mr. Mitterrand to back out of a multi-million-dollar pipeline project to carry Soviet gas to West

Germany and France.

U.S. policy over El Salvador is expected to be increasingly challenged. Some West European leaders fear U.S. military involvement in what they see potentially as "another Vietnam."

France has agreed to sell arms to the leftist government of Nicaragua despite Washington charges of Nicaragua's complicity in helping to ship communist arms to insurgents in El Salvador. Canada has criticised U.S. aid for El Salvador's ruling junta.

West European countries are cutting aid to Turkey — a NATO member — in protest against Ankara's military regime, while the U.S. plans increased support for the Turkish army.

Friction over trading practices has grown in recent months, with the U.S. accusing European suppliers of dumping steel on the American market and undercutting U.S. farm exports. Both sides have threatened trade restrictions.

A senior official of the 10-nation European Economic Community said last week that the U.S. and the EEC were closer to a global trade conflict than at any time since World War II.

Western Europe and the U.S. remain divided over high U.S. interest rates which European say affect their economic growth.

This problem dominated the last Western economic summit in Ottawa last July, and is likely to provoke renewed European protests at this year's meeting. A U.S. spokesman said last week that Mr. Reagan had no plans to cut interest rates.

Greece's Socialist Prime Minister, Andreas Papandreu, has struck out on a staunchly independent course since he won power last October, threatening to break military ties with NATO and refusing to join NATO sanctions over Poland.

Mr. Mitterrand has questioned the continued validity of the 1945 Yalta agreement which laid the basis for the division of Europe into two blocs, and Mr. Schmidt has said East-West dialogue must go on despite U.S. insistence that the Polish crisis makes "business as usual" impossible.

Anti-nuclear protests have helped fuel a belief in the Reagan camp that neutralist and anti-American tendencies are growing

in Europe, although this is denied by European leaders.

Reagan aides have dropped broad hints that resistance to U.S. policies could be exploited by isolationists who would like the 375,000 American troops in Western Europe brought home.

While West European officials generally welcomed Mr. Reagan's election after what was widely seen as four years of foreign policy vacillation under President Carter, many are now worried that so much misunderstanding has developed in the past year.

The London Times said Mr. Reagan's trip to Europe was good news but questioned whether it would be enough "to reverse the dangerous tide of anti-American sentiment in Western Europe."

The newspaper said the Polish crisis highlighted what it called a deep weakness in the Western alliance, that "there is insufficient trust in American leadership."

Former U.S. Under-Secretary of State George Ball, writing in the Washington Post, said Europeans "are no longer trust American judgement and good sense" and are "alarmed by the Reagan administration's compulsive flow of tough talk."

He said Western Europe would support the U.S. "only if convinced that Americans know where they are going and that they are not heading toward war through overcommitment to a simplistic ideology."

Arms not the question

By Tareq Masarweh

We are not annoyed by this Zionist campaign waged against a rumoured advanced U.S. weapon deal for our army because blackmail is a Zionist trait and capitulation to this blackmail is ordinary U.S. behaviour.

In principle we buy our own weapons. This is because the Arabs have made it possible for us not to seek foreign aid which made us suffer bitterly. We have explained to the Americans here and in Washington a number of facts on armament of which the following are but some:

1. We like to deal with Washington as an international source of weapons at current market prices;
2. When buying weapons from the United States, we do not consider ourselves as part of the U.S. strategy in the region.

We understand the dimensions of "friendship" with the United States and the influence of U.S.-Israeli relations on other relations between the United States and any other state in this region. We have the Egyptian example of this kind of "friendship". After seven years of Sadat's playing Washington's man, after three years of signing the Camp David agreements and after 10 years of separation from Moscow, the Egyptian army has not received more than 40 U.S. M-60 tanks and a single F-16 plane. This fact has been offered not by us but by U.S. newspapers. Washington wants to establish a balance of military strength between Israel and all the Arab states stretching from the Atlantic Ocean to the Arabian Gulf. Washington also wants, at the same time, to mobilise the Arabs against the Soviet Union!

How? A thousand ways: some of which consist of selling the Arabs arms to be delivered seven years later, the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force, and most important of all, of course, is the Arabs' kneeling to Zionist aggression.

And we return to the old-new story. Armament is not the Arabs' main problem because people who are determined to make a strong and respected future for themselves will find a way like the people of Vietnam who defeated the U.S. omnipotence itself. Weapons are not the problem. The arms that the Arabs possess now are capable of doing a great deal if they are mobilised in the conflict with Israel. Israel is strong because of our weakness and disunity. The United States enjoys such a great influence because of our subservience and impotence.

How can a nation rise when its citizens deal with each other as we do? Is there a nation in this world that accepts defeat as we do without going to war and then boast and brazenly say we are victorious heroes? Is there a people except us who slay their own with guns, tanks and planes and do not fight the enemy occupying their lands?

Arms are not the question. The question is the paralysed hand that must carry the weapon.

Enter the hawk

By Larry Thorson
The Associated Press

TEL AVIV — U.S. President Ronald Reagan on Tuesday received the credentials of a new Israeli Ambassador, a hawk even by the standards of Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

Blunt-talking Moshe Arens voted against Israel's peace treaty with Egypt. He is deeply worried that Washington is undercutting Israel's security by selling advanced arms to the Arabs.

In Washington's view, Israeli "surprises" are the problem. But, says Arens, "I also have an account to settle with the Americans" over U.S. decisions to supply radar surveillance planes and F-15 warplanes to Saudi Arabia.

"All this was done without prior consultations with us, while the Americans knew this affects, influences and is likely to endanger us," Arens said on Israel radio during a heavy round of pre-departure interviews.

A former American citizen, Arens knows the United States well and hopes his knowledge will help offset his lack of diplomatic experience.

Beyond that, he sees advantages in being "an ambassador whose views are close to the prime minister." Arens said he expects to be "an effective channel of communications without any distortions."

Associated with right-wing politics since his youth, Arens was elected to parliament in 1974 or Begin's Likud slate. When Begin won the 1977 election, Arens became chairman of parliament's

most important committee, the foreign affairs and security committee.

He is a blunt advocate of a hard line in peace negotiations with the Arabs.

"My view and that of the Israeli government is that we cannot make any concessions beyond what we've already made in the Camp David agreements," Arens recently told a group of foreign correspondents.

Here are some of his other views:

— On Israel's security and U.S. arms sales to the Arabs: "The United States and President Reagan had a commitment to maintain the quality edge of Israel (military) equipment. But this quality edge is in the process of being eroded and cannot be restored as long as the United States pursues a policy of selling its best equipment to the Arabs."

— On the anti-Soviet strategic cooperation agreement that collapsed after Israel annexed the Golan Heights: "When we get to that point that both Washington and Tel-Aviv feel that it is a good deal for both countries, then the agreement will be revived, and I hope we get to that point."

— On a possible U.S. treaty guarantee of Israel's security: "Not really in favour of that. It might create an optical illusion that Israel's security can and should be guaranteed by U.S. military forces. I think that we are dependent on ourselves."

— On whether he, as a former American, would have any problems of loyalty in Washington: "My loyalty is singular and it's Israeli, and I think everybody understands that."

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ECONOMY

Egypt cuts oil price by \$1

CAIRO (R) — Egypt has reduced its oil price by one dollar a barrel because of the world glut, an oil official said Wednesday.

The cut, the latest indication of the pressure on prices caused by persistent over-supply which has alarmed oil producers, lowers the price of a barrel of Egyptian light crude to \$33 and came into effect on February 1.

Egypt exports about 200,000 barrels a day (b/d) of its production of about 650,000 b/d, and sells its crude according to contracts.

Asked how the country will make up the loss in oil revenues because of the price cut, the official said: "the loss is not important, what is important is to market your production."

Iran, a member of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) unlike Egypt, has twice shaved one dollar from its contract prices this month, according to industry sources who say such unilateral reductions pose a threat to the OPEC price structure.

In the Rotterdam spot, non-

contract market, further falls in prices this week have led to Saudi Arabian light crude trading at \$30.50 a barrel. This is well below the Saudi rate of \$34, the benchmark on which the 13 members of OPEC align contract prices.

Market sources said that higher-quality North Sea crudes, which usually command a premium over Saudi light, also traded as low as \$30.50. Britain's official contract price for North Sea oil is \$35, after a \$1.50 cut this month.

Saudi Arabia has reduced its surcharge on crude oil liftings from Yanbu terminal on the Red

Sea coast by 10 U.S. cents from 60 cents a barrel, the authoritative Middle East Economic Survey (MEES) reported Wednesday.

The cut, from February 1, reduced the official price of Arabian light crude at Yanbu from \$34.60 to \$34.50 a barrel, the Nicosia-based oil industry journal said.

MEES said the price cut was unlikely to give much encouragement to lifters of Arabian light crude from Yanbu, who have long been complaining that the extra cost of shipping crude from the Red Sea terminal was excessive.

South Yemen to search for oil

BAHRAIN (R) — A Brazilian oil firm has signed an exploration contract with South Yemen, which has long sought to tap its underground mineral resources, according to an oil industry journal.

The Nicosia-based Middle East Economic Survey (MEES) said in this week's issue that Braspetro, the international operations subsidiary of the Brazilian state-owned oil firm Petrobras, will explore an area of 42,000 square kilometers.

Under the contract with the Yemen National Oil Company, Braspetro will drill six test sites in the concession area lying between the eastern governorates of Mahra and Hadramaut, MEES said. It gave no other details.

Businessmen urge review of U.S.-Arab relations

KUWAIT (R) — Leading Arab businessmen called on their governments Wednesday to drastically review their relations with the United States and other powers supporting Israel in the Middle East conflict.

The council of the General Federation of Arab Chambers of Commerce, Agriculture and Industry, which made the call after a two-day meeting, did not recommend specific measures against the U.S.

But it urged individual Arabs to redirect their investments and business deals to unidentified friendly countries.

The council also accused Iran of being the aggressor in its 17-month-old war with Iraq and urged the Iranian government to respond positively to Iraqi offers of peace talks.

A boom year for French brokers

By Terry Dodsworth

PARIS — "French stockbrokers have had an excellent year. There is no better time for them than when the Left is in power."

This cynical analyst's observation on the Paris Bourse may be difficult to square with a year which saw a devaluation, a dramatic share price collapse and the vicious struggle over the Socialist Government's nationalisation programme.

But the comment illustrates the enormous amount of activity provoked on the stock exchange by the elections and the landslide Socialist victory last May. Brokers, paid on commission, were on the receiving end of a 23 per cent increase in dealings volume, with the value of transactions rising to FF150 billion (\$25 billion) from FF122 billion in 1980.

The nationalisation issue lay at the centre of this frenetic activity, alternatively firing investors with hopes of quick returns and then dampening enthusiasm with fears of punitive compensation terms.

It was mainly foreigners, speculating on the re-election of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, who held the market up by buying the dep-

ressed "nationalisable" shares in the few weeks before the Presidential elections. Dealers reckon that it was these same foreigners, selling hard in the wake of President Francois Mitterrand's victory, who sent the market into its sharpest post-war tumble last summer.

The same shares took a further heavy knock after the announcement of the Government's nationalisation terms last September, provoking a 15-day suspension. But they have since come back yet again to yield some handsome profits to speculators who gambled correctly on the recent Constitutional Council judgement in favour of better compensation terms.

At the end of this roller-coaster ride, the Bourse ended last year with the CAC general index down by 17.6 per cent at 923.3. Dealers, pointing to the year's low of 77.3 reached last June, which took the index back to 1975 levels, reckon it might have been worse. But the

year's trading still wiped more than 12 per cent off share values as a whole, leaving Paris's market capitalisation — the global value of all quoted shares — at FF224.6 billion.

Even more damaging, the general disarray in the equity market last year undoubtedly dealt a serious blow to the hopes that the last government had nourished of opening up the Bourse to more companies.

These plans to match the increased flow of funds generated in the late 1970s with an equal number of new floatations, never really got off the ground. But last year was particularly poor. Only two significant introductions, including Geophysique, the oil exploration company which has quickly established itself as a vogue stock, were made. These will give only the mildest counterbalance to the imminent loss of the "nationalisables," reckoned to account for about 17 per cent of current equity values.

One of the most important questions now overhanging the Bourse is what, if anything, the government intends to do about the emasculation of the equity market. Nationalisation of virtually all the leading stocks is going to lead to a vastly different structure in the French financial network.

ancing will be done either through domestic issues, international loans, or by direct government capital injections. This is not expected to impose unbearable strains on the bond market.

Under the influence of high interest rates, plus new devices such as index linked loans — these accounted for 20 per cent of the French market last year — the bondmarket more than held its own in 1981. The funds raised, at FF107 billion, were only slightly short of the FF111 billion achieved in 1980. Although rates had to be pushed up to 16.75 per cent by the government (against 17.5 per cent for private companies), the authorities managed to raise FF74 billion for Treasury and public sector corporations.

With the budget deficit rising sharply, dealers expect similarly heavy demands on the bond market this year. But according to analysts, that should still leave spare capital searching for suitable investments on the Bourse. With the clamp-down on the gold market, the stagnation of property investment, and the limitations on overseas investments and bank deposits, there is liquidity to spare for equities. Already this year prices have begun to rise as more money chases the declining number of stocks.

In a recent paper on this question, Mr. Pierre Uri, a leading Socialist economist, said the maintenance of a healthy balanced mixed economy demanded an "unprecedented expansion" in share issues and in the stock market. A great need for equity capital existed in medium-size companies that were poorly adapted to make bond issues. In addition, the move of 17 per cent of the market's capitalisation into the State sector would open up space in the equity market for newcomers. How the government intends to respond to these arguments should become clearer in the Spring, when it is due to publish proposals for a reform of the savings system.

— Financial Times news feature

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Wednesday.

One sterling	1.8377/87	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.2157/60	Canadian dollars
	2.3880/90	West German marks
	2.6150/80	Dutch guilders
	1.9040/50	Swiss francs
	40.68/70	Belgian francs
	6.0610/40	French francs
	1272.75/1273.50	Italian lire
	239.20/30	Japanese yen
	5.7990/8010	Swedish crowns
	5.9790/9810	Norwegian crowns
	7.8185/8210	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	375.25/75	U.S. dollars

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — The market closed firm Wednesday though turnover in equities was fairly small, dealers said. At 1500 the F.T. index was up 5.6 at 562.8.

Rises were initially prompted by the resilience of New York markets Tuesday, and U.K. government bonds eventually ended with gains stretching to a full point at the longer end.

Banks were firm, with Barclays and Nat West up 7p and 5p respectively and gains among the other leaders stretched to 10p, as in GEC at 829p.

Golds were weak and North Americans also tended lower. Cadbury Schweppes, which said it had agreed to purchase a U.S. fruit juice company, was unchanged at 96½p after an earlier loss of a penny. Wood Hall Trust, in which Elders IXL now has a 29.9 per cent stake, was steady at 213p, after 215p earlier.

Bowater was firm on continuing speculative demand, ending 11p higher at 258p, after 260p. In electricals Plessey was up 2p at 370p while Ferranti was down 7p at 640p, dealers added.

Gillet Brothers was a weak feature following results, dropping 30p to 150p. Other discount houses were easier in sympathy with Alexanders down 8p at 224p, dealers noted.

Islamic ministers conclude talks

ISLAMABAD (Agencies) — Industry ministers from 19 Islamic countries including Jordan on Wednesday unanimously adopted the "Islamabad Declaration", on rapid industrialisation in the Muslim World.

The 22-point declaration urged members states of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference to "encourage industrial products of the Islamic countries and to resort to the (Jeddah-based) Islamic Development Bank for financing industrial projects."

The declaration stressed that "the achievement of industrial

cooperation among the Islamic countries fosters the cohesion of the Islamic Ummah and its ability to confront external challenges which threaten its security."

The four-day conference of the industry ministers formed a "working committee" to study the feasibility of joint industrial projects in the Islamic World.

The committee would also study the labour force and industrial capabilities of the member states, with particular stress on agriculture-related industries, shipbuilding, car manufacturing, chemical and petrochemical industries, electronics, textiles and

telecommunications.

The delegates said earlier that the Muslim World has financial resources as well as manpower but it lacked high technology which it should acquire from elsewhere. They also stressed the need for collective efforts for the promotion of industrial capacity of the Muslim World in order to increase its share in the world trade.

In his welcoming the President of the Moatmar Alame Islami said the Organisation of the Islamic Conference is growing in strength and action as is evident from the present Conference of the Islamic industries ministers.

JORDAN TELEVISION FOR THURSDAY

NOTE: The following television programmes are provided by Jordan Television's programme services department. The Jordan Times is not responsible for changes deemed necessary by JTV.

CHANNEL 3	Programme
4:30	Koran
4:45	Cartoons
5:10	Children's Programme
7:00	Local Competition Programme
8:00	News in Arabic
8:30	Arabic Series
9:30	Documentary
10:10	Arabic Play
11:00	News Summary

CHANNEL 6	Programme
6:00	French Programme
7:00	News in French
7:30	News in Hebrew
8:30	Foot First
9:00	Quincy
10:00	News in English
10:15	Movie of the Week: "Bonnie and Clyde"
Starring:	Warren Beatty & Faye Dunaway

FOR FRIDAY

CHANNEL 3	Programme
10:00	Koran
10:20	Children's programme
11:00	Religious programme
12:30	Forest Ranger
13:45	Barriers
14:15	Soccer
15:03	Play Guitar
16:35	CHIPS
17:30	Science and Life
18:00	Western Theatre
18:30	Feature Film
19:30	Religious Programme
20:00	News in Arabic
21:30	Arabic Series
22:00	Local Variety Programme
23:00	News in Arabic

CHANNEL 6	Programme
6:00	French Programme
7:00	News in French
7:30	News in Hebrew
8:30	Mary Tyler Moore Show
9:10	I remember Nelson
10:00	News in English
10:15	Flamenco Road

RADIO JORDAN 855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM

FOR THURSDAY	Programme
7:00	Sign on
7:01	Morning Show

7:30	News Bulletin
7:40	Morning Show
10:00	News Summary
10:03	Pop Session
11:00	Signing off
12:00	News Headlines
12:03	Pop Session
13:00	News Summary
13:03	Pop Session
14:00	News
14:10	Instrumentals
14:30	Now Music
15:00	Concert Hour
16:00	News Summary
16:03	Old Favourites
17:00	Special Feature
17:30	Pop Session
18:00	News Summary
18:03	French way of Life
18:30	World of Arabian Music
19:00	News Desk
19:30	Music
20:30	Evening Show
21:00	News Summary
21:03	Evening Show
22:00	Close down

FOR FRIDAY

7:00	Sign on
7:01	Morning Show
7:30	News Bulletin
7:40	Morning Show
10:00	News Summary
10:03	Pop Session
11:00	Listeners' Choice
12:00	News Headlines
12:03	Friday Special
13:00	News Summary
13:03	Pop Session
14:00	News
14:10	Instrumentals
14:30	In Concert
15:00	Concert Hour
16:00	News Summary
16:03	Instrumentals
16:30	Old Favourites
17:00	Pop Session
18:00	News Summary
18:30	Top Twenty
19:00	News Desk
19:30	Country Music
20:30	Over a Cup of Tea
21:00	Jazz Hour
22:00	Close down

BBC WORLD SERVICE FOR THURSDAY AND FRIDAY

639, 720, 1413 KHz

GMT	Programme
04:00	Newsdesk
04:30	Classical Record Review
04:45	Financial News
04:55	Reflections
05:00	World News; 24 Hours News Summary
05:30	Twentieth Century Folk
05:45	The World Today
06:00	Newsdesk
06:30	Nature Notebook
06:40	The Farming World
07:00	World News; 24 Hours News Summary
07:30	Marching and Waltzing
07:45	Network U.K.
08:00	World News; Reflections
08:15	Opera Gallery
08:30	John

09:00	World News; British Press Review
09:15	The World Today
09:30	Financial News
09:40	Look Ahead
09:45	Rock Salad
10:15	Phantom of the Moon
10:30	My World
11:00	World News; News about Britain
11:15	Sin Out of Date
11:30	Assignment
12:00	Radio News
12:15	Top Twenty
12:45	Sports Round-up
13:00	World News; 24 Hours News Summary
13:30	Network U.K.
13:45	The Pleasure's Yours
14:30	Discovery
15:00	Radio News
15:15	Outlook
16:00	World News; Commentary
16:15	Assignment
16:45	The World Today
17:00	World News; Meridian
17:40	Wayguide
17:45	Sports Round-up
18:00	World News; News about Britain
18:15	Radio News
18:30	Animal, Vegetable or Mineral?
19:00	Outlook
19:30	News Summary
19:45	Look Ahead
19:45	Report on Religion
20:00	World News; 24 Hours News Summary
20:30	A Jolly Good Show
21:15	Ulster Newsletter
21:30	In the Meantime
21:30	Business Matters
22:00	World News
22:09	The World Today
22:25	Book Choice
22:30	Financial News; Reflections
22:45	Sports Round-up
23:00	World News; Commentary
23:15	Merchant Navy Programme
23:30	Meridian

SELECTED CHANGES FOR FRIDAY

05:30	The King of Instruments
07:30	Backtracking
8:30	Smash of the Day
The New Look	11:15 In the Meantime
12:15	Jazz for the Asking
13:30	The Ages of Man
18:30	Musical Memories
20:30	The Reith Lectures
23:30	O. Henry

AMMAN AIRPORT

NOTE: The following airport arrivals and departures are provided to the Jordan Times by the Air information department at Amman Airport. Tel. 92205-6. They should always be verified by phone before the arrival or departure of the flight.

FOR THURSDAY

ARRIVALS:	Flight	From
8:00	Cairo (EA)	Cairo
8:45	Cairo	Cairo
8:55	Agaba	Agaba
9:00	Damascus	Damascus
9:30	Jeddah	Jeddah
9:40	Dhahran	Dhahran
9:45	Kuwait	Kuwait
10:00	Cairo	Cairo

9:50	Ras Al Khaimah, Dubai
10:00	Doha, Bahrain
10:00	Beirut
10:25	Kuwait (AF)
11:05	Riyadh (SV)
12:30	Kuwait (KAC)
16:30	Cairo
17:00	Agaba
17:25	Athens
17:30	London (BA)
17:45	New York, Vienna
18:00	Cairo
18:15	Amsterdam, Beirut (KLM)
19:30	Rome
20:30	Frankfurt (LH)
20:30	Beirut (MEA)
21:55	Beirut
01:00	Baghdad
02:45	Baghdad

DEPARTURES

3:15	Budapest
3:30	Cairo
6:15	Frankfurt (LH)
6:30	Damascus
6:45	Beirut
7:00	Agaba
9:00	Cairo (EA)
9:25	Beirut (MEA)
10:30	Rome
11:00	Amsterdam, New York
11:15	Athens
11:25	Madrid, Casablanca
11:30	Cairo
11:45	Geneva, Brussels
11:45	Geneva, Zurich (SR)
12:00	Paris, London
12:15	Riyadh (SV)
13:00	Cairo
15:00	Agaba
16:30	Kuwait (KAC)
18:30	Beirut
19:00	Kuwait
20:15	Baghdad
20:30	Abu Dhabi, Dubai
22:45	Baghdad

FOR FRIDAY

ARRIVALS:

8:00	Cairo (EA)	Cairo
8:55	Agaba	Agaba
9:00	Kuwait	Kuwait
9:45	Dubai, Abu Dhabi	Dubai, Abu Dhabi
9:45	Cairo	Cairo
10:00	Dhahran	Dhahran
10:10	Beirut	Beirut
12:05	Jeddah, Medina (SV)	Jeddah, Medina (SV)
12:45	Tripoli	Tripoli
14:45	Houston, N. York, Vienna	Houston, N. York, Vienna
17:00	Kuwait (AF)	Kuwait (AF)
17:30	Beirut (MEA)	Beirut (MEA)
17:45	Madrid	Madrid
17:50	Cairo	Cairo
18:00	Kuwait	Kuwait
19:30	Frankfurt (LH)	Frankfurt (LH)

PARIS (AFI)

20:00	Beirut (MEA)
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Candidates chosen for interviews will be informed between Feb. 26 and 28, 1982.

FEATURES

Hollywood changes methods for 1980s

By Ronald Clarke
Reuters

LOS ANGELES — Hollywood, once considered the fading glamour girl of the entertainment industry, is being deluged with millions of big business dollars.

The reason may rest more in television, which gave the cinema box office its biggest battering, than in the cinema, according to film industry analysts.

Studio officials are banking on the rapidly-growing pay television industry, which charges people to watch films on their home television sets, becoming a giant moneymaker.

They also regard video cassettes as a growing seller. "We still don't know whether the market lies in selling or renting cassettes, but one thing is certain — in five years' time there will be a big demand for them," an executive of 20th Century-Fox studio said.

Some industry analysts estimate these two markets will bring in a billion dollars a year by 1985. Film trade unions are insisting their new labour contracts have a clause guaranteeing their members a share of this revenue.

There has been a series of takeovers and reshuffles. The board of directors of Columbia pictures has approved a takeover offer of \$750 million by the soft drink firm Coca-Cola.

An oil millionaire, Marvin Davis, who had not had a day's film experience, paid \$800 million last June for 20th Century-Fox.

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer bought another major studio, United Artists, last July for \$380 million.

Avco Embassy pictures, one of the smaller studios, was sold to television producer Norman Lear and financier Jerry Perenchio this month for \$25 million.

Most people in these studios have welcomed the takeover as a new source of money for their organisations. The chairman of Coca-Cola, Roberto Goizueta, said entertainment was an excellent area for profitable growth.

It is early days, but so far there have been no public complaints of big business tactics curtailing artistic freedom.

Columbia, one of the most profitable studios, has a library of 3,000 films and 10,000 television programmes and these could be a big profit-maker in pay television and cassettes.

Columbia, whose blockbuster hit, Close Encounters of the Third Kind enabled the studio to record a record annual profit of \$69 million in September 1978, has had a number of recent box office successes. They include Kramer vs. Kramer, starring Dustin Hoffman, Sir Crazy and Stripes.

Although a film producer can make a fortune if he chooses the right subject at the right time for a film, he can just as easily lose a fortune.

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, whose stock in trade used to be big musicals, bought United Artists after United was saddled with one of Hollywood's biggest financial flops, the \$40-million Heaven's Gate.

Once touted as the Gone with the Wind of Westerns, the film, starring Kris Kristofferson, was savaged by the film critics, re-edited and brought back for a second showing. It appeared only briefly before disappearing into the studio vaults.

But United Artists, mainly a financial backer and distributor of films, had the rights to many of the James Bond films and such classics as Casablanca, starring Humphrey Bogart — all good sellers for pay television and cassettes.

Mr. Davis, who has an obsession for privacy which has earned him the nickname the new Howard Hughes, has revealed an extra reason for buying 20th Century-Fox — its 63 acres (25 hectares) of expensive studio space in the centre of Los Angeles.

He said in a newspaper interview he intends to move the film and television stages to a new centre in about two years.

The \$450,000-a-year chief executive, Dennis Stanfill, departed three weeks after Mr. Davis bought the studio. Mr. Davis also named two old friends, former president Gerald Ford and former U.S. secretary of state Henry Kissinger, to the board.

But a 35-year-old former actress, Sherry Lansing, is still film chief and studio officials said the production schedule has not been changed.

A 20th Century-Fox executive, Michael Nolan, said he had been involved in a film which was made in Australia where there were tax incentives. The studio was interested in laying off risk, he said.

A film analyst said an attraction of the film industry, unlike in the case of a car maker, was that a studio could decide with a wide range how much it would spend on a film.

"You can pay a star three million dollars for making a film or you can go without the star and concentrate on special effects, which will cost you half a million dollars," the analyst said.

Some of the biggest moneymakers of last year, including Superman II and Raiders of the Lost Ark, relied mainly on effects. Paramount Studio, which distributed Raiders, said the film had already taken in more than \$170 million dollars at the box office.

Variety, which reports on the entertainment industry, said the number of tickets sold at U.S. cinema box offices each year has remained in the billion range for the past 20 years — after the initial impact of television.

A difference for girls



MUNICH (INP) — Technical toys help promote equal opportunity for girls. In England the "Equal Opportunity Commission" recently determined that insufficient experience with technical toys is the reason why girls do worse in mathematics and technical subjects. The British have thus demanded that girls be brought into contact with technology at a pre-school age as well as at schools later.

In Germany a number of years ago, the German Museum in Munich and the "Fischertechnik" Company carried out a joint study designed to determine what girls are capable of achieving in the technical sector, provided they are given a chance to acquaint themselves with these things at an early age.

The study showed that girls did about 10 per cent better than boys in a test given to children after visiting a technically oriented exhibition in the German Museum.

THE BETTER HALF By Vinson



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

CEPEA
LYMAN
DILIOB
BYSMOL

Print answer here: _____

Yesterday's Jumbles: ELOPE ROBOT STYLUS FECUND
Answer: What life was for the unlucky gardeners — NO BED OF ROSES

Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR THURSDAY, FEB. 18, 1982

GENERAL TENDENCIES: The early morning is the best time of the day to make long-range plans for the future. Make sure you are in control of your emotions so that you don't become involved in arguments.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) You have to exercise more care in business deals now to avoid possible trouble. Take steps to improve your health.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Put your ideas to work that could prove profitable at this time. Take treatments that will make you healthier.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Good day to put your house in order, even if it means more effort and extra work on your part. Buy appliances you need.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Use more care in travel to avoid possible accident. Be diplomatic in handling a civic affair.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Make changes in your budget so that you have less expense. Study practical ways to improve conditions in your environment.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Study your appearance well and know where to make improvements. Use your good judgment instead of relying on others.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Concentrate on private matters that need your attention at this time. Make the evening a happy one. Be wise.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Think about doing more for your true friends instead of expecting more from them now. Show others that you have wisdom.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) You have to be very careful you do nothing to injure your reputation since adverse aspects are in effect now.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Plan time for obtaining facts and figures for a new project you have in mind or you could lose out before you start.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Be more businesslike in handling finances and safeguard your interests. Strive for more harmony at home.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) It may be necessary to have long discussions with associates if you wish to work more harmoniously in the future.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be one of those delightful young persons who are thinking of ways to have a secure future, so direct education along practical lines for best results. Be sure to give early training in religion.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

FORECAST FOR FRIDAY, FEB. 19, 1982

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A day to delve into social interests that can inspire you to make improvements in your life. Let good friends know your true aims. Make practical plans for the future.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Get in touch with trusted allies and gain their aid for a plan you have in mind. Strive for happiness in the days ahead.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Study new operational methods at work and gain greater benefits in the future. State your goals to influential persons.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) A good day for expansion where your regular interests are concerned, so take initial steps early in the day.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Fine day for taking care of personal responsibilities. Follow your intuition which is accurate at this time.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Come to a better accord with associates and make changes that can yield better results. Avoid one who is not trustworthy.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) A good day to expand where business interests are concerned. Don't neglect to handle accumulated duties.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Do something that will show to loved one that you are truly devoted. Take no chances where your credit is concerned.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Discuss with family members ways to improve conditions at home. A new outlet can bring more success in the future.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Contact a person who understands a problem you have and will help you clear it up. Be more active.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Think along more modern lines where finances are concerned and get better results. Make the evening a happy one.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Plan the future wisely so you can get what you truly want out of life. Go to the right sources for the data you need.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Take time out from regular routines and figure out a better way to gain your aims. Spend more time with the one you love.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be one who wants to learn a great deal, but should be taught early in life to schedule activities well to gain the most benefits. Give the finest education you can afford and success is assured.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

TO LET

A furnished two-bedroom flat, with central heating.

Location: University staff residence area
Call 844600

DELUXE FURNISHED APARTMENT FOR RENT

Next to American ambassador's residence, Jabal Amman. Two bedrooms, living, dining, T.V. room: wall-to-wall carpeting, with telephone & central heating.

For further details, call tel. 43559 during office hours.

TENDER NOTICE

Jordan Electricity Authority
Aqaba Thermal Power Station
Tender No. 3/82
Fuel Oil Storage Tanks

Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA) announces the availability of the Fuel Oil Storage Tanks Island Tender No. 3/82 for the Aqaba Thermal Power Station, as of February 15, 1982, from the consulting engineer offices, and, as of February 20, 1982 from the Jordan Electricity Authority offices.

The tender consists of supply, delivery, erection, testing and commissioning of three heavy fuel oil tanks, each with a capacity of 42699 M, and two fuel oil No. 2 tanks, each with a capacity of 5700 M, required for 2 steam units of 130 MW each.

It is expected that only competent firms, with ample experience in this type of works, will participate in this project.

Documents are available for collection against payment of a non-refundable fee of JD 75 or \$225 per set, consisting of two copies, at the following addresses:

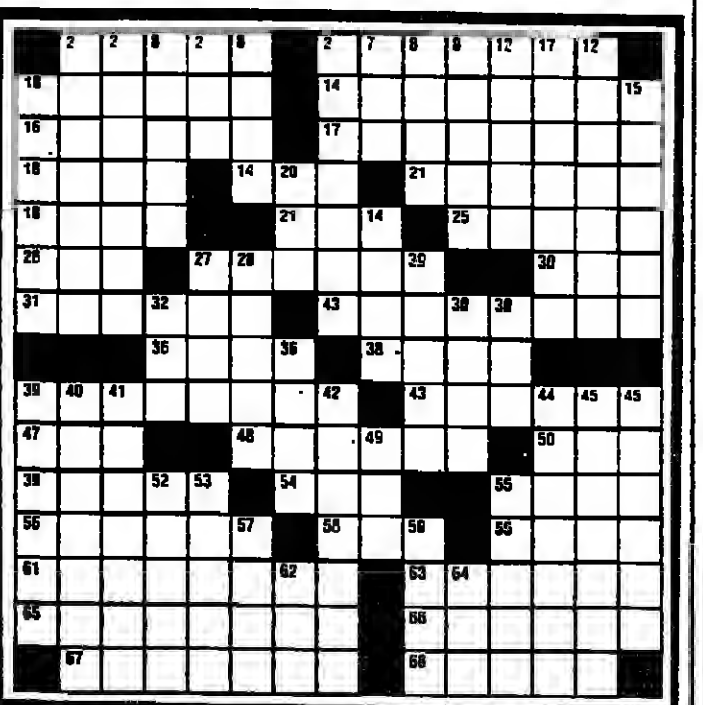
Jordan Electricity Authority
Purchase and Procurement Department
Jabal Amman - Fifth Circle
P.O. Box 2310 Amman, Jordan
Telex No. 21259 JEASAK JO.

Chas. T. Main International Inc.
Southeast Tower, Prudential Center
Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A.
Telex No. 940598
Telephone No. (617) 262-300

The closing date for receiving proposals will 10 a.m., Saturday April 17, 1982.

THE Daily Crossword By Susan Mindell

ACROSS	26 Before, to poets	54 MacGraw of movies	12 Sometime hall item
1 Serenity	27 Fish-eating bird	55 Large number	13 Santa's reindeer
6 Not out of this world	30 Formerly called	56 Controlling bars	20 Motel
13 Santa's reindeer	31 Mend again	58 Card game	24 Slava
14 Latter from a bishop	33 Over-anxious	60 Lodz native	27 Thrive
16 "as - that knows his rider"	36 Ohserva	61 Baam	28 Capar
17 Modern	38 Black Fr.	63 Cloth maker	29 Molar
18 British gun	39 Friendly disposition	65 Radioactivity device	34 Shamrock land
19 Be sick	43 Walks	66 Those at a lunch	35 Exist
21 Choosias	47 Eye	67 Plants again	37 A Logan
22 Injured	48 Attire	67 Plants again	39 Scored, in football
23 Knot in cotton	50 Trevino of golf	68 Gown	40 About-to-be diner
25 Domicile of Europe	51 Take as one's own		41 Shaped like some leaves
		DOWN	42 Idiots
		1 Act attentively	43 Niche
		2 Began	45 Merchants
		3 With regard to	46 Passover dinners
		4 Mediocre mark	49 Uncle: Sp.
		5 Earth goddess	52 Feet
		6 Wealthy	53 Instant
		7 Short sleep	55 Sudden outburst
		8 Famous Italian name	57 Glut
		9 Coral isle	59 Was in debt
		10 Western show	62 Weight unit for wool
		11 Copy	64 Com unit



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WORLD

Warsaw arrests 3,500 for martial law violations

WARSAW (R) — Polish security forces arrested 3,500 people during the past 48 hours in nationwide raids to check on compliance with martial law. Polish Radio said Wednesday.

The radio, monitored in Vienna, said nearly 145,000 people were found to have infringed martial law regulations.

Polish officials at the European security conference in Madrid last week said their most recent figures showed some 4,000 people were then detained.

The Polish government had initially indicated that up to 5,500 people were held following the Dec. 13 imposition of martial law.

In its broadcast Wednesday, Polish Radio said thousands of militia forces and voluntary reserves had checked some 51,000 enterprises and factories as well as 30,000 cars during the past two days.

The radio said 99,000 people were asked to present their identity cards and given a warning, while another 29,000 were "reminded of their duties."

Some 7,000 people were given fines totalling 2.3 million zlotys (about \$30,000) and 4,000 were

referred to "misdemeanour courts."

Police also checked 3,500 known criminal bounties, the radio said, adding that the raids were also aimed against disturbers of general public security.

The radio said the martial law regulations most frequently violated are those covering the curfew.

"More than 52,000 curfew breakers have been indicted so far all over the country," the radio said.

"Magistrates courts dealing with misdemeanours of this kind under summary procedures hand down fines of between 1,500 and

5,000 zlotys (about \$20 and \$60) or one month's imprisonment."

The official news agency PAP said last Monday that investigations against 2,727 people had been started under summary procedure since Dec. 13.

Of these, 964 cases involved direct violations of martial law, such as organising strikes, and the others common criminal offences, PAP said.

More than 4,000 people, mainly leaders of the suspended Solidarity free trade union and dissident backers of the movement, are known to be already detained in internment camps but have not been charged.

On Dec. 14, a day after martial law was declared, workers in Nowa Huta and scattered areas in Poland, staged a general strike to show opposition to the new military regime.

Walesa to be freed

in the sprawling steel town of Nowa Huta, outside Krakow, and persuaded a few hundred students to stage strikes at the mining and metallurgy academy, the radio said.

On Dec. 14, a day after martial law was declared, workers in Nowa Huta and scattered areas in Poland, staged a general strike to show opposition to the new military regime.

Union leaders to be tried, Warsaw (A.P.) — Two Solidarity labour leaders at a steel mill will appear before a military court Tuesday in Krakow on charges of organising and leading strikes after martial law was declared, Radio Warsaw reported Wednesday.

An indictment from the Krakow regional military prosecutor's office said the men—Mieczyslaw Gil and Edward Nowak — organised a regional strike committee

PM) which declared a truce just after the failed coup.

The San Sebastian newspaper El Diario Vasco reported Wednesday that a weekend meeting of ETA-PM voted in favour of returning to armed struggle.

Well-informed Basque sources said the report should be taken with some seriousness. An interior ministry spokesman said ETA-PM had been holding meetings over the past weeks on whether to take up arms again, but he did not know whether a decision had been taken.

Police have stepped up their presence throughout the Basque region for the start of the trial and Wednesday announced the arrest of nine suspected members of ETA-M in Bilbao.

Spanish authorities, who fear a new terror campaign by ETA-M during the trial, are also faced with the possibility of violence from ETA's more moderate Political-Military wing (ETA-

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Pope John Paul II

Beninois welcome pontiff

COTONOU, Benin (R) — Pope John Paul II arrived in Cotonou Wednesday to an ecstatic welcome from Benin's Roman Catholic minority and a stern revolutionary lecture from President Mathieu Kerekou.

Thousands of singing and dancing church supporters were allowed through tight security on to the runway as the papal plane from Lagos landed.

Silence then fell as President Kerekou, wearing traditional costume, launched into a 25-minute political speech with the Pope standing patiently beside him.

"Long live His Holiness Pope John Paul, ready for the revolution, the struggle continues," concluded the president, using one of the slogans coined by Benin's Marxist-Leninist government which came to power in a 1972 coup.

Tens of thousands of smiling, cheering people lined the route as the Pope, in a black convertible limousine, led the motorcade from the airport to Cotonou's soccer stadium.

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Salisbury police search for evidence of coup plot

SALISBURY (A.P.) — Zimbabwe soldiers and police were under orders on Wednesday to continue detentions of Joshua Nkomo's minority Zanu Party and search offices and homes of its officials for evidence of an alleged coup, security sources said.

An undisclosed number of officials and supporters of the Zimbabwe African Peoples' Union (ZAPU) have been detained under emergency powers regulations since more than 30 massive caches of arms were unearthed on ZAPU officials' properties early this month.

Prime Minister Robert Mugabe has accused Mr. Nkomo, his junior coalition government partner, of implication in a plot to stage a coup in the former British colony.

Mr. Nkomo has denied knowledge of the arms or a coup plot and has counter-claimed the weapons, sufficient to equip a 5,000-man brigade, were planted to discredit himself and his party.

In an interview Tuesday night Mr. Nkomo accused Mr. Mugabe of manoeuvring to force him to quit the leadership of ZAPU, thus weakening the party.

Mr. Nkomo was backed mainly by Moscow and Mr. Mugabe chiefly by China.

Police and soldiers were since tasked with investigating the activities of at least 44 other companies owned by Mr. Nkomo and other ZAPU officials, security sources who would not be named in compliance with government regulations told the Associated Press Wednesday.

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